matter. If no objection is raised motion must be allowed. The rule and the Standing Order are at variance. It is very necessary that we should get sufficient time to give notice of motions.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I second the amendment proposed. In doing so I must say that the present amendment to rule 50 works very great hardship on the Members. I can give an instance. For the present meeting the list of supplementary grants to be moved in this Council were sent to the Members and in many cases it reached the Members only 3 or 4 days prior to the date of commencement of this meeting. If the President were to insist upon the 5 days' rule regarding motions that were to be sent upon the supplementary grants, it might not have been possible for moving most of the cuts. At times the President is pleased to exercise his discretion and allow motions at less than five days notice. But we cannot always expect such a generous treatment from the President. It is therefore desirable that sufficient changes are made in the Standing Orders to see that we are in a position to satisfy the rule regarding the notice of cut motions and therefore there is necessity for this amendment. I therefore support it.

Motion put and carried.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, May I proceed to the next stage?

President.—Yes.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I understand from the Secretary to Council that Government have some amendment to this. So I propose that this may be referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee should necessarily include the Deputy President, who is the Chairman, the Government Advocate, the Secretary to the Council and the mover and I now proposet he three other members, *viz.*, Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan, Mr. Pettah and Mr. P. Krishna Menon.

Motion put and carried.

President.—The committee should report within two months.

Resolutions.

Selection of Text-Books (*cont.*)

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, yesterday I gave a list of 9 books written by one of the Members of the Board of Studies and prescribed by himself and his colleagues for use for this educational year. Yesterday while giving that list I was under the impression that only 9 books written by this author had been prescribed but from the same Gazette notification that I read out to the House yesterday I find that one more book which gives him 8 annas per copy has also been prescribed,

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(Sakunthala), for use in the sixth form. The other 9 books are for use in classes two to seven. I would say that he would not have got these 10 books but for the fact of his being a member of the Board of Studies. He was the person to sit in judgment over the merits or demerits of his own books as well as other books. Yesterday I pointed out that the previous orders of the Government had been that when the prose book contained poetry pieces also, there is no necessity for students being asked to purchase poetry books as such. It was against this express rule that the Board of Studies prescribed these books.

We find in the proceedings of the Headmasters' conference reported in a recent issue of the Gazette that one of the resolutions considered by them is with regard to this subject. "There is no need for a separate text book in poetry for the primary classes. The resolution was recorded". These are the proceedings for a meeting presided over by the Director of Public Instruction who is also the President of the Board of Studies. With regard to the prescription of books for this year I am constrained to say that favouritism had its free play and that is evident from another proceedings of the Government dated 25th May 1933. The proceedings were brought about as a result of the complaints from a certain publisher to the effect that the Malayalam readers prescribed for this year ought not to have been prescribed. The permanent Diwan on these complaints of the petitioner passed the above proceedings to the effect that one of the books, *viz.*, the one prescribed for class I that was conditionally approved by the Text book Committee be sent back to them before acceptance by the Board of Studies. That order of the permanent Diwan was not considered by the acting Diwan who happened to pass the final orders on the subject. Let us see what that highly improper act of the acting Diwan leads to. In the same proceedings of the Headmasters' conference referred to by me we see a question raised "that in the same proceedings question No. 47 is a sudden rise in the standard of the Malayalam text for class 2 from that of class 1." We find the absurdity of the action of the Acting Diwan here in not sending it back to the Text Book Committee. Since the Text Book Committee had not the occasion to consider these books a second time, we find this ludicrous position that the standard of the text book of class 2 is much higher than that of class 1. There is no gradation at all between the 2nd class and 1st class text books. It has led to that and the decision of that meeting on that resolution is here in the Gazette:— "The Conference recommended that the resolution be brought to the notice of the Text Book Committee for necessary action."

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If the orders of the permanent Diwan had been carried out, this anomalous position would not have arisen. That I submit is the result of favouritism that is shown by the Board of Studies. The time of the existing Board expires by the end of this year and at this time when all these irregularities of the Board of Studies have been brought to the attention of the Government it will be up to the Government to consider the question of constituting a proper body to prescribe text books for use in Schools. With these words I second the resolution.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Sir, this question has to be looked at from two stand points. On the one hand you have got here a body of efficient literary men called upon to prescribe certain books for students of different classes in schools. There may be greater literary men but their services may not be available for us and these gentlemen may not be very great literary men in the sense that they are very great authors. At the same time it is enough if they are capable of appreciating literature and capable of knowing the different standards in the schools. Therefore it is enough if they will be able to do their duty which is prescribed for them. I must say that there is a weakness for all literary men. If any person is capable of writing some verses, be they good or bad, he at once poses himself as a literary man and unfortunately if these persons happen to sit in judgment of their own books as members of the Board of Studies certainly they will have very high appreciation of their own works and it is human weakness to suggest that their own books should be taken as text books. Some of them may be prompted by the best of motives and others may be actuated by pure mercenary motives as well and students will have to pay very heavily for that. That is one side of the picture. It may also happen that some of the members of the Board of Studies may be men of high literary merits and I doubt whether it will not be a suicidal policy to lay down as a rule that if he happens to be a member of the Board his works should be thrown out with the result that books of real merit may not find a place in the books prescribed for schools. Therefore I find myself in a dilemma. But with the present experience of what is going on with regard to the Board of Studies and when I find that one of the Members of the Board of Studies happens to be the author of 9 or 10 books prescribed as text books, I begin to doubt there is something underlying behind it all. Therefore I am inclined to support this resolution half heartedly.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകൾ പ്രിസ്ക്രൈബ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെപ്പറഞ്ഞ പരാതികൾ ശരിയാണൊ അല്ലയൊ എന്നു് എനിക്കു തീച്ചയില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇതിൽപ

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റയുന്ന ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകൾ പ്രിസ്ക്രൈബു് ചെയ്യുന്നവർ പുസ്തകമെഴുത്തുകാരാകുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ വലിയ വൈഷമ്യം നേരിട്ടേയ്ക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു പുസ്തകം പ്രിസ്ക്രൈബു് ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും മറ്റും അതിനു പരാതികൊടുക്കാടവരാതെ ഒരു മാസ്റ്റർ കണ്ടുപിടിയ്ക്കയല്ലാതെ ബോർഡ് ഓഫ് സ്റ്റഡീസിലുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർക്കു പുസ്തകമെഴുത്തു പാടില്ലെന്നു വെക്കുകയൊ, അവർ എഴുതുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു വെക്കുകയൊ, അവരാരും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു വെക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ തക്കതായ ആളുകളെ പുസ്തകം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു കിട്ടുവാൻ പ്രയാസം നേരിടും. ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കു് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന നയത്തിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ആക്ഷേപം പ്രകടിപ്പിയ്ക്കാൻ മാത്രമാണു് ഈ നിശ്ചയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രിസ്ക്രൈബ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ നല്ലതൊ ചീത്തയൊ എന്നു് വായിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാണൊ ഇവിടെ ചിലർ അഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞതെന്നു സംശയമായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ഒരാളുടെ ഏഴു പുസ്തകം എടുത്തതിനെ ചിലർ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു. ഏഴു പുസ്തകവും നല്ലതായതു കൊണ്ടു എടുത്തു എന്നു വന്നുകൂടേ.

താഴ്ന്ന ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ എഴുതിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസി വേണ്ടെന്നു വെക്കുകയാണു് നല്ലതു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ പരസ്യം ചെയ്താൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിലയ്ക്കു പുസ്തകം കുട്ടികൾക്കു വില്ക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അതു സാധുക്കൾക്കു വലിയ രക്ഷയായിരിയ്ക്കും.

പുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ ചേർക്കുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങൾ അതാതിൽ നല്ല പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ള വരെക്കൊണ്ടു എഴുതിച്ചതായിരിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകളിൽ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ പല അബദ്ധാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും കടന്നുകൂടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു ഭാഷാസ്വാധീനമുള്ളവർക്കു് ഏതു വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും എഴുതുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണമൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ എഴുതിക്കാതിരിക്കയാണ് ഉത്തമം. എത്രയെങ്കിലും നല്ല പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അതിൽ നിന്നു ആവശ്യം പോലെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുക മാത്രം ചെയ്താൽ മതിയാകും.

ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കു് പ്രിസ്ക്രൈബ് ചെയ്യുവാൻ നിയമിക്കുന്നവർക്കു് മമ്പള്ളം വെക്കാത്തതു് ഒരു വലിയ ന്യൂനതയാണു്. കിട്ടുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങളെല്ലാം വായിച്ചുനോക്കി വേണ്ടതു സ്വീകരിക്കുകയെന്നതു എളുപ്പമായ വേലയല്ല. അതിനു മമ്പള്ളമില്ലാതെ അ

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ളെ വെച്ചാൽ അവർ ആ ജോലി ശരിയ്ക്ക ചെയ്യുവാൻ പ്രയാസ മാണ്. മറ്റ അധിക ജോലിയുള്ളവരെക്കൊണ്ടും ഈ പുസ്തക ങ്ങളേറിയ ജോലി അധികം സാധിക്കയില്ല.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, as he said in the conclusion of his remarks, this is practically a censure motion. You will find from the list supplied here, the resolution was dealing with a specific question. I am going a step further; it will be found that a simple firm of book-sellers monopolates with nearly 75..of the text-books. The authors who submit their text books to the Committee generally make it a point to hand over the printing to this firm. If the firm takes up the work, such books will find favour with the Committee. Now let us examine who are the members of the Committee. They are the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Pai, not a very good expert in Malayalam, Mr. Karuppan, really an expert in Malayalam, then Mr. Seethi and Mr. Verghese. The three out of four members are subordinates of the Director. It is very difficult, while we all know what is taking place, while all the Cochin public know what is taking place there, to make a specific charge and I find it all the more difficult because the Director is not here now. The line of attack that I was prepared to deliver to-day could not be done due to his absence. This has been brought to the notice of this Council, of favouring a single firm, allowing a firm to do whatever it pleases, that this matter may be considered by the Government. What do we notice? The Government are trying to introduce measures to suppress irresponsible journalism, while another side of the Government encourages the firm who publishes a paper in which you will find written that among all the Government Members there is only one perfect gentleman and that is the Director. All the others must go. The Secretary must clear out. Similarly one after another, of the Government Officials. There is only one man and that is the Director and that firm gets all the text books. There must be an occasion for us to present this case to the Government. This management of the business was formerly with the Inspector of Schools. It is to the interests of the Difector himself that he ceases his connection with this dirty business. Government should not encourage any party in publishing such libels against respectable men and women. That is all the interest so far as I am concerned. I am not interested in any other things. But I know this much, about exercise books. I brought a number of books of two companies here, handed over copies to all the members and every one of the Members said that the book published by Thomas Paul and Company was far superior to the book of Sundara Ayyar and

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Sons. And quarter of anna less also. Should not the Government give us a reason? It may be a quarter of anna and quarter of anna may not be very much for salaried people. But there are poor people. To such people quarter of anna means something. Even in the case of copy books it was given for 2 years. But Mr. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar changed that 2 into 5. In such small things as well, it is very regrettable that we are compelled to come forward and make such accusation against Government openly. But we owe a duty to ourselves to the public and to the Government, in bringing such matters to the notice of the Government, and we leave the Government to do what is right and proper. It is to avoid these unpleasant criticisms that we say that those who are interested in text books should not be members of the selection board. Government have already accepted this principle in certain other departments. Nobody who is related with the Chief Engineer should be given a contract. So also nobody connected with the Municipality is given a contract under that Municipality. What is the reason? Is it that they will not do it properly? No. The Government thought that it is proper for all concerned that they should not have any contract. Similarly this is a contract business. It is to the credit of the Government that there must be a radical change in this Committee. Anybody whose book is to be taken must have special sanction from some other outsider. It is very difficult for a person who has written a book, sitting there and saying that his book is not good. You may do it, but everyone of us may not do it. It may be a dark side of human nature or it may be lovable weakness. It is better that you don't give justice to this lovable weakness. Those who judge books shall not be writers. It is for the Director's own benefit that he ceases his connection with this dirty business.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I am sorry that the Director of Public Instruction is not here as he has to be in Madras to-day on other equally urgent business if not more. I might remind the House that the question of selection of text books is a topic that has engaged the attention of this House almost ever since its inception. Never I think has there been one academic year during which this question has not crept up in this House in some fashion or other. It was so constantly coming up before the House that at last the House decided to request the Government to appoint a special committee to go into the question of selection and report on the best method to be adopted. Our friend Mr. Krishna Menon and our present Government Advocate were the two non-officials who were entrusted with the work. I think the then Director Mr. Mathai also was a

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member. They went into the question as thoroughly and as closely as possible and they submitted a report recommending a re-organisation of the two bodies. If I remember right one of their most important and central recommendation was that the Director of Public Instruction himself should preside on the Board of Studies. The Government accepted their recommendations and constituted the two bodies that are functioning at present. Of course, the interests that come with the demands and claims before these two bodies are so diverse and so many that it is always likely that there will be complaints from one quarter or another and of late the complaint has been that books written by the members of the Board of Studies are being prescribed as text books. That has been the general trend of the complaint later on and the Diwan whenever he has received a petition on the subject has always enquired about it and recently I might inform the House that an order has been issued to say that ordinarily it should be possible to select books which those on the committee have not written and are not interested in. The difficulty to enforce this rule uniformly and with extreme rigour is that there may be people on the Board who are the most competent to write well on the subject and if we exclude those books it may be a pity.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When was this order passed?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—This order was passed on the 10th of March.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether it was subsequent to the meeting of the Board of Studies recently?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—This order was passed while considering the present resolution.

Therefore, Sir, it may not be possible to enforce this rule uniformly and strictly in all cases. Again there may not be books from others who are not on the Board which are so good or which are even acceptable. Therefore it is that the word 'Ordinarily' has been included. This complaint has come before the Government and Government have done all that is possible and there is no reason in the face of this order why this resolution should now be pressed. It may not be possible always to have books written by those who are not on the Board of Studies or on the Text Book Committee. Therefore, there is real difficulty to accept this resolution as it stands and Government having considered all the aspects have done all that is possible in these circumstances.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, from the speech of the Hon'ble Secretary I understand that the spirit of my resolution

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has been accepted and even carried into effect. I have only to make one more request to the Government before I formally crave the permission of the House to withdraw my resolution and that is, the Government should take particular care to see that the spirit of that order is carried out. With this request I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Resolution was with the leave, withdrawn.

Abolition of unapproachability and untouchability in the State.

Mr. K. Ayyappan—Sir, the resolution I have tabled is this :—

"*This Council recommends to the Government to issue a proclamation abolishing unapproachability and untouchability in the State*".

സർ, ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു പ്രസംഗവും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇതു് രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ പ്രാവശ്യം ഈ നിയമസഭ പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വിഷയമായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു മനസ്സിൽ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഇതിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ശക്തി കൂട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു് ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻ വീണ്ടും അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. വല്ല സമാധാനവും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് പറവാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതെല്ലാം മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയുടെ നാലഞ്ചുമാസത്തെ ഇൻഡ്യാ സഞ്ചാരംകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹം ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ വളരെ മാറ്റിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അയിത്തോച്ചാടനത്തിനു് എന്നു വേണ്ട ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനത്തിനു കൂടിയും അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്ത യാത്രയും എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും വളരെ ആളുകൾകൂടി വള, മോതിരം മുതലായവ സമ്മാനിച്ചതുമെല്ലാം ആളുകളുടെയിടയിൽ മുമ്പിലത്തെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെല്ലാം വളരെ മാറ്റിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു് ഒരു തെളിവാണു്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഇതിൽ അനുകൂലമായ ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണുള്ളതു്. ഇതു് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ കാര്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകം മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. ഈ നിശ്ചയം നടപ്പാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു പുറത്തെങ്ങും വലിയ പ്രസംഗമാകുന്നതാണു്. മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി ഹരിജൻ പത്രത്തിൽ നമ്മളെ സ്തുതിക്കും. മറ്റു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളും നമ്മളെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി അനുകരിക്കും. ഇതൊക്കെ സാധിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഒരു ചിലവും ഇല്ല. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽകമ്മിറ്റിമെണ്ടും ഇല്ല.

അയിത്തം ഒരു വലിയ അപമാനമാണു്. അയിത്തമില്ലാത്ത നാട്ടിൽനിന്നു വന്ന ദിവാൻജിക്കു് അതു് വേഗം മനസ്സിലാക്കു

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